

## 4 Democrats Elected To Congress; Women Poll 90 Per Cent Vote

Republicans Lose Lead in House Through Balloting Here

Suffragists Divide Allegiance Equally  
Socialist Vote Almost Nil; Woman Candidate Gets Only 382

The Democrats made a clean sweep in the special Congressional election yesterday in four Congress districts, two in Brooklyn and two in Manhattan and The Bronx. They elected all four of the Tammany candidates, by safe majorities.

The most significant result of the election yesterday was that it threw the balance of power in the House of Representatives from the Republicans to the Democrats.

The official roll of the House before the election stood: Republicans, 212; Democrats, 211; independents, 6, and vacancies 6, making a total membership of 435. Three of the independents sit with the Republicans and three with the Democrats.

The election of four Democratic Representatives yesterday gives that party a majority of three in the lower house of Congress.

Women Poll 90 Per Cent Vote

Of more importance, of course, to the newly enfranchised women voters of this state was the fact that they voted for the first time and the very large percentage of their registered vote which they polled. They polled 35,508 votes out of a registration of 39,205, or about 90 per cent. That was about three times as much as the men got out. The women cast more votes in some Assembly Districts than either the Republicans or the Democrats did, and many more than the Socialists in their supposedly strongest districts. They voted early and strong.

The Socialist vote was surprisingly small, particularly in the Twenty-second Congressional District, a good part of which is in the Bronx, where there was a large Socialist vote in the last city election for Morris Hillquit for Mayor. It showed a decided falling off in this district, but this was explained by the Socialist leaders by the fact that the recent reapportionment of the Congressional districts cut a good part of the Socialist belt out of the Twenty-second.

Jerome F. Donovan, Democrat, was the successful candidate in the 21st Congressional District. This was the district when the Republicans had the most hope of carrying with their candidate, John A. Bolles. Miss Jeanette Rankin, the only woman member of Congress, campaigned for Mr. Bolles in his district, yet Donovan won by a little over 2,000 votes. There were 10,532 women registered in the 21st, of whom 9,572 voted. It was apparent in the district as well as the others, that the woman's vote was split about 50-50 between the old line party candidates.

There was also a Republican defection in the 21st District among the German voters, who nominated the Rev. Reverly C. Hanson, and whose non-partisan petition was vetoed by the courts. His vote, however, was not large enough to overcome the lead of the Democratic candidate if it had all been cast for Mr. Bolles. The negro candidate received only 465 votes. Donovan got 11,724 votes and Bolles 9,622. The Socialist vote in this district was 1,258.

Anthony J. Griffin, Democrat, was elected in the 22nd Congressional District. He received 8,231 votes to 2,185 for his Republican opponent, Richard Farling. The Socialist vote in this district was larger than the Republican vote, being 2,294, and the woman's vote was 5,480.

In the 7th Congressional District, Brooklyn, where the same names were elected by a larger margin over their Republican opponents than in the Manhattan districts, John J. Delaney was elected in the 7th and William E. Cleary in the 8th.

John S. Gaynor, the defeated Republican candidate in the 7th district, is an Alderman from that district. Gaynor received 7,087 votes against Delaney's 10,253. This is supposedly a strong Socialist district, but Alexander Fraser, the Socialist candidate, ran a poor third. He got 1,805 votes. The women got out 7,092 of 7,744 registered voters in the 7th. The Socialists elected an Assemblyman from part of the 7th district.

Men Votes Indifferent

Wilmet R. Morehouse, the Republican candidate in the 8th District, received 7,704 votes, and Cleary, the Democrat, 12,553. Harry W. Laidler, the Socialist candidate, got only 1,879 votes. The women polled 10,011 votes in this district out of a registered vote of 11,120.

The men voters generally were indifferent to yesterday's elections, and came out in comparatively small numbers. They seemed willing to stand back and let the women do it this time. The rule holds, however, that men never have taken much interest in special elections.

The successful and defeated candidates in all four districts contended last night that the women had given them about an equal number of votes. The Democrats were much elated over the fact that it gave them a majority in the House.

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## How Women Voted

The following table shows the number and percentage of women voting as compared to men:

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT (Manhattan)			
	Registered	Voted	Per cent
WOMEN	10,632	9,272	88
MEN	46,766	14,557	29
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT (Manhattan and The Bronx)			
WOMEN	5,677	5,480	96
MEN	27,881	7,428	26
SEVENTH DISTRICT (Brooklyn)			
WOMEN	7,744	7,095	91
MEN	29,150	12,050	41
EIGHTH DISTRICT (Brooklyn)			
WOMEN	11,152	10,011	89
MEN	34,069	12,200	36
TOTAL			
WOMEN	35,205	31,568	90
MEN	136,866	46,235	34

## German Alliance Declares War On Robinson

Members Will Fight Any Effort to Repeal Their Charter

State Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, who announced on Monday that he would introduce a bill in the Legislature calling for the revocation of the charter of the German-American Alliance in this state, was the object of bitter criticism last night by members of the greater New York chapters of that organization in a meeting at Maencherhor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue.

Henry Haas, president of the Manhattan branch of the alliance, was the spokesman for the organization, and frequently he was interrupted by those present with cries of:

"He's a fanatic like his kin, Teddy Roosevelt!"

"A real estate operator," Mr. Haas said, "dates to cast suspicion on the 40,000 members of the state alliance. Election time is approaching, and they want to push aside the German vote."

Mr. Haas was followed by Rudolf Cronau, chairman of the meeting, who attacked Senator Robinson, saying that the sympathies of the German-American Alliance before this country entered the war were, of course, pro-German, just as those of the English-American were pro-English and those of the French-American pro-French.

Committee Appointed  
Finally the members passed a resolution to appoint a committee whose purpose shall be to take immediate measures to prevent the passage of any bill Senator Robinson may introduce to revoke their charter. Those appointed to the committee were Theodore Suttro, Mr. Haas, Anton Hoffmeyer, Hermann Koch, Mr. Cronau, William Liebermann and Alphonse Koebke. Their first meeting will be held next Monday.

The measure introduced in the United States Senate by Senator King, in which he asked the revocation of the national charter of the organization, also came in during the evening for its share of criticism, and a resolution was passed thanking Alphonse Koebke, Theodore Suttro and the Rev. Dr. S. G. Bessie, of Wilmington, Del., who is national president, for their defence of the alliance before the Senate committee.

[Staff Correspondence]  
ALBANY, March 5.—The members of the German-American Alliance now on the governing board of the Herkimer Homestead, the memorial to General Nicholas Herkimer, Revolutionary hero of the Battle of Oriskany, will be ousted, it seemed at a hearing to-day on the bill of Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, which has this object in view.

The refusal of the board to permit members of the Sons of the American Revolution to join them inspired the Robinson bill. And one who urged that the bill be passed in order that men of Revolutionary stock, and not members of the German-American Alliance, shall be members of the governing board of the Herkimer Home was Mrs. Charles W. Nash, Vice-Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Old 69th Regiment Now on Front Line

The old 69th—or the 165th, if you will call it by its new name—is right up there in the front row, fighting as New Yorkers have known all along they could and would fight when the time came. Permission to announce the presence in the front-line trenches of the first New York regiment to go abroad, has just been given by the War Department.

It has been known for some time now, of course, that the Rainbow Division, of which the old 69th is a part, was on the other side. The first knowledge that the regiments in the division had had a chance to go upon the firing line came in a message from the War Department to the parents of Arthur C. Trayer, a corporal, living at Freeport, Long Island. The message simply stated that he had been wounded.

Corporal Trayer is a member of Company B, 165th Infantry. He was wounded while helping to repulse a raid by the Germans, which failed. He was in a machine gun company and received his wound on February 27.

## Baruch Named As Head of War Industries Board

Warned by President to Interfere Only When Necessary

Becomes "Adviser With Authority"

Real Power Depends on Action of Congress on Overman Bill

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Wilson to-day appointed Bernard M. Baruch chairman of the War Industries Board. He defined the functions of the board in a letter to Mr. Baruch, which was made public, as follows:

"1. The creation of new facilities and the disclosing, if necessary, of the opening up, of new or additional sources of supply.

"2. The conversion of existing facilities, where necessary, to new uses.

"3. The studios conservation of resources and facilities by scientific, commercial and industrial economies.

"4. Advice to the several purchasing agencies of the government with regard to the prices to be paid.

"5. The determination, wherever necessary, of priorities of production and of delivery and of the proportions of any given article to be made immediately accessible to the several purchasing agencies when the supply of that article is insufficient, either temporarily or permanently.

"6. Making purchases for the Allies."

"To Act for All"

The duties of the chairman are described by the President thus:

"1. To act for the joint and several benefit of all the supply departments of the government.

"2. To let alone what is being successfully done and interfere as little as possible with the present normal processes of purchase and delivery in the several departments.

"3. To guide and assist wherever the need for guidance or assistance may be revealed. For example, in the allocation of contracts, in obtaining access to materials in any way preempted, or in the disclosure of sources of supply.

"4. To determine what is to be done when there is any competitive

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## Pacifists, Too, Must Serve

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Sweeping aside the action of the mustering officer at Camp Upton in rejecting Charles Francis Phillips, the New York pacifist, the provost marshal general to-day officially ruled that "this office considers him liable for military service, and knows no official grounds on which he can be rejected."

Draft officials expect the local board in whose district Phillips was summoned to certify him without awaiting an official decision. Adjutant General McCain to-day declared that the draft act would be rigorously carried out and that "no man will be permitted to evade his military obligation through any flimsy excuses such as are advanced by pacifists."

## Americans Smash Surprise Attack; Face Rain of Shells

Pershing's Men in Lorraine Put Foe to Flight, Paris Reports—Big Gun Duel Rages in Toul Sector—Patrols Active

LONDON, March 5.—American forces in Lorraine have again repulsed an attack by the Germans, says an official statement given out by the French War Office to-day.

An attempted night surprise raid by the Germans on the trenches held by the American troops found the Yankees wide awake, with the result that the invaders made a precipitate retreat, leaving behind several prisoners.

These were not the only prisoners taken last night by the Americans. American patrols in Lorraine, after a short trip, returned to their lines with several Germans, the Paris statement says.

## Germans Direct Heavy Fire on U. S. Positions at Toul

[By The Associated Press]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Monday, March 4.—Shells have been falling thick and fast with in the American lines and upon the enemy's positions on the Toul sector to-day. Aside from a big barrage which the enemy placed on the American positions at daylight in this neighborhood, two thousand projectiles have been dropped in the vicinity of the terrain occupied by the Americans, many of them upon towns. The American casualties, however, have been extremely light.

Sunday night the Americans continued to shell the enemy and put down two barrages on his positions. The infantry activity was confined solely to patrol parties. The Americans searched No Man's Land in the snow for the bodies of enemy killed in the raiding. None was found, but the body of one American was discovered.

covered in the American wire in front of a listening post. The man had on his gas mask. A bullet had passed through his head. Only two cartridges remained in his rifle, which was found under his body, and there were other indications that he died fighting. The heavy snow is continuing.

Selecting the Heroes

The first Americans to win the new American medals for bravery in action probably will be men who participated in Friday's successful fight with the Germans in the Toul sector. Among them undoubtedly will be some, if not all, of the men who were decorated yesterday by Premier Clemenceau.

The fighting records of the various soldiers are being compiled, and on these records recommendations will be made by the general commanding the division. The data are being gathered carefully, so as to make certain that none will be honored specially for simply doing his duty.

The entire American expeditionary force is waiting to see who among them will be the first to get the new war medal.

It is now permissible to give the names of the officers and men decorated yesterday by Premier Clemenceau. They are:

Lieutenant Joseph Canby, of Brooklyn.

Lieutenant William Coleman, of Charleston, S. C.

Sergeant Patrick Walsh, of Brooklyn.

Sergeant William Norton, of Brooklyn.

Private "Buddy" Pittman, of Brooklyn.

Private Alvin Smiley, of St. Louis.

The sergeants have been in the army for many years. Sergeant Walsh formerly lived in Detroit and Sergeant Norton in Arkansas.

Run Through Barrage

Both the privates distinguished themselves by running through the

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## Wilson Withholds Assent To Japan's Plan in Siberia; Russia May Repudiate Peace

Germans Still Move on Petrograd

LONDON, March 5.—Narva, 100 miles southwest of Petrograd, has been captured by the Germans, and the enemy is reported to be continuing his advance on Petrograd, according to another Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd, dated Monday.

A Petrograd dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, dated Monday evening, says that, despite the cessation of hostilities, a German airplane appeared over Petrograd at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and dropped bombs. Airplanes also were seen flying over Nevsky Prospekt, and the belief prevailed that the enemy was aiming at Nicholas Station.

Sunday night Zeppelins were observed at Gatchina, thirty-five miles from Petrograd, flying toward the capital, but they were driven off by the anti-aircraft batteries.

Operations of the Austro-Hungarian forces for restoring order and security in the Ukraine, says an official statement issued at Vienna by the Austrian War Office, are taking their course.

Lewis Tells Senate West Is Aroused by Reported Pact With Tokio

Bolsheviks Join In War Clamor

Capital May Be Moved to Moscow; Trotsky's Power on the Wane

President Wilson announced last night the United States had not as yet given assent to Japanese intervention in Siberia.

"The Evening News," of London, asserts the Allies, as well as the United States, have already asked Japan to pacify Siberia. "The Daily Mail" says the request to interfere will soon be made by the representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy.

Ratification of the treaty between Russia and the Central Powers by the congress to be held at Moscow, March 12, is by no means certain, Petrograd cable messages assert.

The peace-at-any-price elements in Russia are losing power and the spirit of opposition to the ruinous German terms is increasing.

Moderate elements may take the reins from the Bolsheviks at Moscow and put Russia into the war again.

Wilson Denies Assent Has Been Given to Japan

By C. W. Gilbert  
WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Wilson to-day announced that this country had not assented to Japan's plan to enter Siberia. A late edition of a local paper contained the following statement:

"The United States now is in agreement with Japan, Great Britain and the other co-belligerents on the principle of action in Siberia, but the details remain to be worked out. This became known to-day as the Cabinet met with President Wilson to discuss the subject."

This was shown to the President and he sent out word to the newspaper correspondents that "the American government had not given its assent."

The anti-Japanese propaganda is very active, and Senator James Hamilton Lewis put himself at the front of it to-day by rising in the Senate and asserting that he had received telegrams from the Pacific Coast indicating that there was a secret understanding between the United States and Japan in regard to Siberia.

Japan Acting Only As Ally of Britain

"There is no alliance between the United States and Japan of any kind whatever," said Senator Lewis. "There is no compact between the United States and Japan of any kind whatever, contracting on our part as to Siberia or Russia, nor allowing privileges in the Philippines or Mexico, nor entering by any other friendly people."

"Whatever Japan is doing in the war is in pursuit of her alliance or compact with Great Britain. What Japan is doing in Siberia or as against Germany is in compliance with the terms of an arrangement offensive and defensive, made with Britain to oppose any wrongful advance from any source in the East against the rights of either."

"Japan is not in the war at the demand of the United States, and Japan is not exacting anything now nor does she expect anything in the future from the United States as a result of any arrangement or alliance ever made between this country and Japan."

"The status as to Japanese and Orientals entering the United States is fixed by a treaty well understood between the United States and Japan, called a gentlemen's agreement, and which neither nation has assumed to change upon any condition of the war."

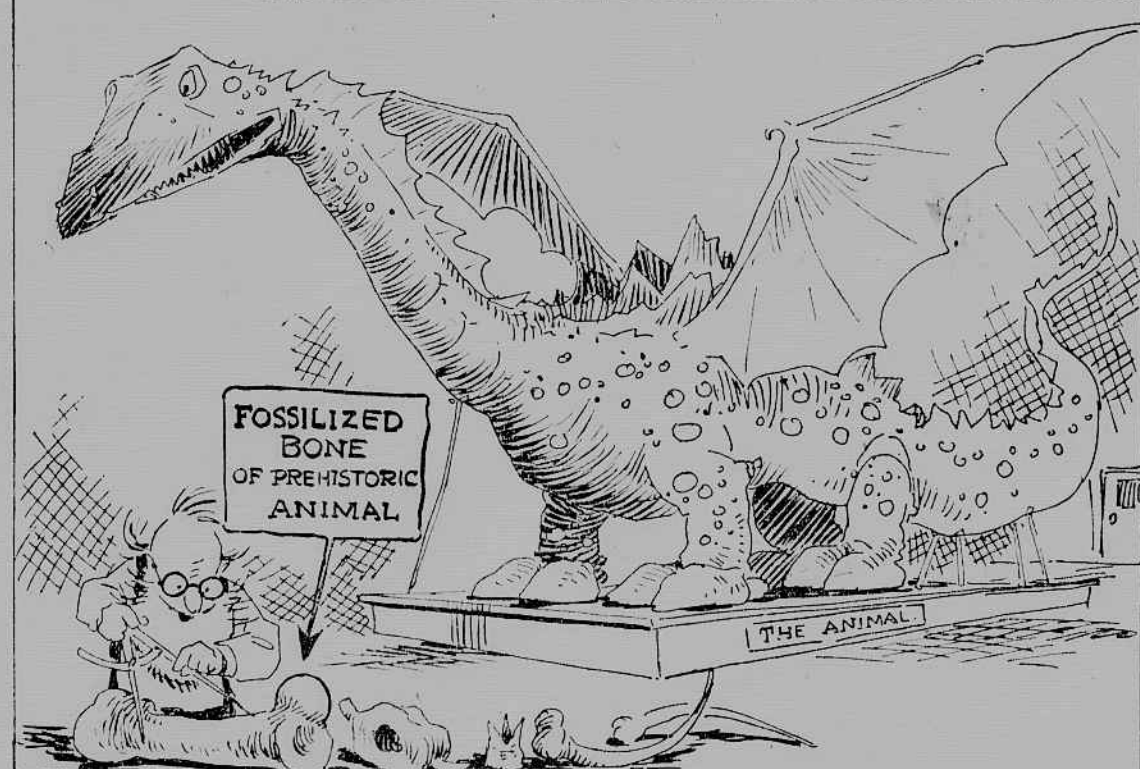
Afterward Mr. Lewis explained in response to questions of newspaper representatives that he was not speaking for the Administration, but upon his own authority.

Lewis a Champion of Hearst Propaganda

Mr. Lewis comes from Illinois, where Mr. Hearst owns a couple of important newspapers. Mr. Lewis will soon come up for reelection. When Hearst undertakes any propaganda Lewis is usually heard from in some adroit fashion. The purpose of the Senator's quieting speech was to suggest that there was violent anti-Japanese feeling in the West aroused by the suggestion that this country was cooperating with Japan. When he spoke the Senator appeared to have three telegrams in his hand.

From a similar source apparently came the story printed in the Hearst newspaper here and credited to the United Press, that the President was about to protest against Japan's entry into Siberia. The anti-Japanese propaganda has been bolder than any other seen here in a long time. The President is known to be undecided and the propaganda is active. He has no reason to believe that the Admin-

## THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE



THEY SAY NATURAL SCIENTISTS CAN RECONSTRUCT THE PREHISTORIC ANIMALS IF THEY HAVE A BONE OR TWO TO GO BY

